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ur country from the rest, or to enfeeble the saur hich now link together the various parts.

is you have every inducement of sympathy and
Citizens by birth or choice, of a common coun-

ston of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affection. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exait the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your insterest; here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The Bouth, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Furning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation in vigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in like intercourse with the West, already funds, and, in the progressive improvement of interior communication by land and water, will more and more find a valuable went for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufacture at home. The West derives from

publican liberty; in this sense it is that your union ought to be considered as a main proped your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experience, with such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will aiways be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our luion, it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations.—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen in the negotiation by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal autification at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were

resa, and connect them with alses?

To the efficacy and permanency of our Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict between the parte, can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all time, have experienced. Senseble of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate Union and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political year. just ciaim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government; but the constitution which at any time exist till, changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is searedly obligatory apon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government. All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, countrol, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary lorce, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artiful and enterprising minority of the community, and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the illegated and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organic consistent and wholeome plans, directed by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests.

concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitions and unprincipled man will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying, afterwards, the very engines which had lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily disconntenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other-human institutions: that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hopothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as fi consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little size than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprise of faction, to consessed member of the society within the limits presc

a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most selemm manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stilled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, shapened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party discension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leade, at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and, somer or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

te the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of pub-lic liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischlers of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It sgittes the com-munity with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; fo-ments, occasionally, riot and insurrection. It opess the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a fa-cilitated access to the government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

of another.

There is an opinion that parties, in free countries, are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the apiris of liberty. This, within ogstain limits, is probably true; and in government of a monarchical cast patriotism may look with

indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every-salatary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demends a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a fame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern—some of them in our own country, and under our own cyes. To proserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation, for though this, in one instance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of-all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports.

stitutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives/force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exerctions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned; not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should cooperate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct: and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan wo

aginary common interest exists, and infusing into one the emmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarries and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retainate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interest of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gilding with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable real for public good, the base or fochsh compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As avennes to foreign influence in innumerable ways such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the art of seduction, to misicad public opinion, to influence or awe the public columbis. Such an attachment of a small or weak towards a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful fees of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial; elso it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Ercessive partiality for one foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, le

or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmittee.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables
us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people,
under an efficient government, the period is not far off
when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause
the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be
scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under
the impossibility ofmaking acquisitions upon us, will not
lightly hazard the giving us provocation: when we may
choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice,
shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation?
Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why,
by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of
Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils
of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

of European ampition, rivasant, interest, aumor or caprice?

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far J mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honcety is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise, to extend them.

ments be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnocessary, and would be unwise, to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations; are recommended by policy, humanity and interest. But even our commercial policy should held an equal and impartial head; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means, the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade and stable ocurse, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinions will permit; but temperary, and liable to be, from time to time, abandened or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay, with a pertion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may pisce itself in the cendicities of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being represched with ingratitude for not

giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon, real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish, that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the farry of party spirit, to warn against the mischnefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the mischnefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the imoschures of pretended particolism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

Hew far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principes which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witnessers to you and the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is that I have at least be leved myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctiened by your approving voice, and by that of your representatives in both houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, numfuenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deiberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well-satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral postion. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain involute the relations of the case, had a right to take, a

When Mr. Forney finished, the SPRAKER said the House The guests on the floor then began slowly to retire, it

the order in which they had entered.

The SPEAKER subsequently declared the House adjourn ed until Monday.

The presentation of flags was omitted

THE CELEBRATION IN WASHINGTON.

Great Gathering of Dignitaries of State, the Diplomatic Corps, and Superior Officers of the Army and Navy at the Capital-Spontaneous Outburst of Enthusiasm in favor of General McClellan-The Demonstrations of the People-The Cele-

bration in the Camps, &c., &c.
Washington, Feb. 22, 1862.
The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated here with a spirit which indicated that a grand display of patriotic enthusiasm would have been made but for the affecting event at the President's house. Bells Yard, Arsenal and forts immediately around the city there were loud reports, to which our batteries on the other side of the Potomac responded. Although it was ories would be postponed on account of the death of the President's son, many of the citizens threw out their flags and decorated their houses and places of business Meventh street, had the misfortune to hoist his flag Union down; but a party of soldiers who were passing called upon him and insisted upon his rectifying the error, which was done immediately.

Jeff Davis was hung to a tree in effigy by the Sturgis

Rifee, and the spirit of secession, which still lurks in some corners of the capital, was entirely smothered.

sight of the rebel flags and the Union Generals. The galaccess were thronged with people of both sexes. Considerable disappointment was apparent when the House voted to dispense with the presentation Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, General McClellan When General McClellan made his appearance there was a marked sensation in the galleries and throughout the whole audience. The General Commanding was accom-penied by a large number of his staff and officers of the Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres: Generals Franklin. McDowell, Jameson, Butterfield, Casey, Heintzelman, Stoneman, Keim, Barry, Butler, Marcy, Barnard, Thomas Sykes, McCall, Williams, Palmer and Stahl; and Commo-

It was a noticeable feature that nearly all the active fighting Generals were the simple shoulder straps. Several wore epaulettes and full military toggery. General McClellan was attired as simply as possible, and made not the slightest attempt at personal display.

The crowds in the gallery maintained tolerable good casional call for the "Corporal of the Guard," The reading of the Farewell Address was listened to with at tention by the members of the House, to many of whom it seemed to be a new document. Its language and sen timents appeared to be unfamiliar to some of them, and t fell upon their ears with peculiar freshness and force

When the reading of the Farewell Address was concluded, and the invited guests upon the floor of the House arose to take their leave, some person in the gal-lery called out, in a clear voice, for "Three cheers for eneral George B. McClellan." The audience, which was in the act of leaving the hall, were unprepared for the ontaneous and heartfelt enthusiasm made the roof of the Capitol ring. It was an unpremeditated and irrepressible outburst of popular enthusiasm, plainly evin-ning that General McClellan has won the affections of the

The members of the Cabinet were all present. The President was represented by his Secretary, Mr. Nicolay. Chief Justice Taney was absent on account of ill health. Four of the generals in the army of the Potomac in front and Sumper. Four candidates for the next Presidency were on the floor, attired in citizens' dress.

The crowds dispersed slowly, some lingering to get a closer view of Gen. McClellan, Secretary Stanton and other dignitaries, and some to look at the rebel flags in

The general impression of the people was, that they were not satisfied with this recognition of our late vic ries, and that when the proper time arrives they will celebrate the dewnfall of the rebeilion in the most enhusiastic manner, and with much greater zeal than was possible in the rather tame proceedings of to-day.

Notwithelanding the bulletin issued by the members of the Cabinet, requesting our citizens to postpone the

anticipated general illumination, a number of buildings have been illumined this evening. Soon after dark ma private residences, and most of the places of amusement were gaily decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns and the windows brilliantly lighted with candles. Although rain was falling during the evening, the avenue was crowded with pedestrians. The sky reflected the illuminations in the camps. By nine o'clock, however, the bright lights had disappeared from the windows of the houses, the reflection of the fires in the encampments was invisible, and the pedestrians had for the most part

Washington's Birthday anniversary was univ observed to-day in the camps of our grand army on either side of the Potomac. The weather was rather inclement. Rain fell in the forenoon and in the evening, while the sky remained overcast all day, The occasion was celebrated in Alexandria, where the Eighth Illinois cavalry and the companies of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers garrisoning the town

paraded through the principal streets, and listened to the reading of Washington's Farewell Address.

The reading of that immortal document was the most preminent feature of the celebration by all the regi-ments in the field. In every instance the some was the noble sentiments of the Father of his Country was fully attested by the cheers which followed the reading

ing country reverberating the booming of the cannon.

A rumor prevailed that the rebels, anticipating t Army of the Potomac, who had been invited to attend the grand celebration in Washington, would make an attack on our forces in front, hoping to counterbalance their recent disastrous defeats in other quarters by achieving a victory on the Potomac; but these who were well posted in the situation of affairs discredited the rumor, which proved to be unfounded. Due precaution had been taken, and our troops were prepared to meet any overtures of the rebels for a battle.

After the regiments had been dismissed, they amused themselves in various ways. While daylight lasted tardulged in. Subsequently the men enjoyed themseives in their quarters in a more convivial manner.

spiriting effect upon our treops in the Army of the Poto-mac, who are now awaiting their opportunity to crush

THE CELEBRATION ELSEWHERE.

MARYLAND.

BALTMORS, Feb. 22, 1862.

Never in the history of Baltimore has there been such a demonstration as that to-day. Except the secessionists, the entire population of the city has been in the streets, testifying their respect for the day by the liveliest demonstrations of joy. American flags were everywhere displayed. Four different national salutes were fired from the four quarters of the city, and the ladies covered Washington Monument's with wreaths and bouquets of flowers. The military paraded in force, and were reviewed by Major General Dix. Washington's Farewell Address was read at several places, there being no hall large enough to contain the multitudes. MARYLAND.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILDELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1862.

An immense amount of powder was expended here this morning in firing salutes in honor to the Birthday of the "Father of his Country."

The salutes were fired in the different sections of the city and from the Navy Yard at Camden.

The city is liberally decorated with bunting.

Volunteers and Home Guards are mustering in all quarters of the city.

A military inspection is to take place on Broad street, and the troops will be reviewed by the Governor, Legislature and other dignitaries, from the platform in front of the Academy of Music.

Washington's Farewell Address will be read at the Academy of Music in the evening.

The Governor, members of the Legislature, military officers and others will partake of a grand dinner at the Continental Hotel.

Ample preparations are making in all continents of the continents.

officers and others will partake of a grand dinner at the Continental Hotel.

Ample preparations are making in all sections of the city for an illumination this evening.

The hote s, newspaper offices and Cornelius & Baker's store on Chestnut street will make a splendid display.

The military parade will be very large. It is supposed that 10,000 men will be under arms.

Business is generally suspended.
Chestnut street and Newspaper square, on Third street, are as light as day with brilliant illuminations, provided by the liberality of private citizens. All newspaper offices, together with the American Telegraph Company's office, are gaily festooned with flags, illuminated by transparencies, &c. The gloom of the State House and the Hall of Independence was in relief to the dazzling light that met the eye from all points, though much surprise was expressed by citizens at this lack of patriotism on the part of the city officials.

The State Legislature, together with the Governor and other State officials, are being entertained at the Continental by the City Councils in a splendid dinner. Everything has united to render this feative occasion extraordinarily pretentious. The display of military was larger than ever before seen in this city, and the city has been crowded with people from all parts of the surrounding country. There was an unusual manifestation of pleasure and rejoicing at the defeat of the rebellion.

NEW JERSEY.
TRENTON, Feb. 22, 1862.
The Twanty, second was celebrated by a meeting of the citizens, the Mayor presiding. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. O. T. Walker, followed by the reading of the Farewell Address by R. H. Shreve. This afternoon there is a grand military parade.
Washington's Birthday cloked here with a splendid illumination, fireworks and general rejoicings.
The American Telegraph Office, the City Hall and the principal stores and public buildings are beautifully decorated with flags.
The streets are crowded with people.
Hextmanox, N. J., Feb. 22, 1862.
Washington's Birthday is being celebrated here with great celas. The bells are ringing, guns firing, bunting flying, &c.

Hall.
To-night there will be a spinedid display of fireworks, a grand illumination of the place and a torchlight pro-

NEW YORK.

Greenwork, Feb. 22, 1862.

Washington's Birthday has been more generally observed here to-day than ever before. Salutes were fired during the morning and the bells rung for several hours. The flag of our Union is floating from all parts of the village, and the shipping is gay with colors. The Suffolk Times publishing office is trimmed with evergreens, and has portraits of George and Martha Washington suspended on its front. The entire Fire Department is parading this afternoon. This celebration is the more noticeable as it is the result of no prearranged programme, but of the spontaneous feelings and patriotism of the community.

of the community.

Albant, Feb. 22, 1882.

Washington's Birthday is being celebrated with great spirit and enthusiasm by the people of this city.

The military display is good.

A national salute was fired at twelve o'clock.

Gevernor Morgan read Washington's Farewell Address in Dr. Sprague's church.

General Anthon delivered an eloquent oration in Tweddle Hall.

General Anthon delivered an eloquens oration in twed-die Hall.

The telegraph office is handsomely illuminated this evening, and decorated with the red, white and blue.

BUTALO, Feb. 22, 1862.

Washington's Birthday is being celebrated here in a

most appropriate manner.
The military and civic societies, and the citizens generally, are marching through the streets.
Ex-President Filmore is reading Washington's Farewell Address at Dr. Lord's church, where other interesting ceremonies are also to take place.

MICHIGAN.

The day has been celebrated by the firing of cannon, a grand procession, a general display of bunting throughout the city, general suspension of business, and the reading of Washington's Farewell Address.

All classes joined in patriotic observance of the day.

KENTUCKY.

LOUSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22, 1862.

The day, although quite stormy, has been celebrated here by the firing of eannen, bonfires, fireworks and a military parade.

At the Court House steps Washington's Farewell Address was read by Dr. T. S. Bell.

Hon. James Guthrie made a speech, advocating severe treatment of the leading captured rebels, but a general amnesty for the subordinates at the close of the war.

The audience was large, and many ladies were present, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

OHIO. CINCERRATE, Feb. 22, 1862.

The day opened with a salute from the gans on the fortifications and the ringing of bells. The weather was gleeny, but the streets were densely throughd with people.

people.

A procession, composed of detachments of infantry, artillery and cavalry, from Camp Dennison, and different societies of the city, commenced moving at ten o'clock, and marched through the principal streets.

In the afternoon Washington's Parewell Address was read, an address delivered and patriotic sengs sung at Pike's Opera Rouse to a large assembly.

To-night there is a grand illumination.

Great enthusiasm and good order has prevailed throughout the day.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22, 1862.

To-day has been generally observed as a holiday. To-night the sity was finely illuminated. The streets were througed with people, who exchanged congratulations.

INDIANA. Business is generally suspended to-day.
Union meetings are being held in all the churches.
At Union Hall, this morning, Washington's Farewelddress was read and national airs sung.
Salutes were fired at daylight and in the afternoon.

MISSOURI.

MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 22, 1862.

The celebration of Washington's Birthday to-day was the most extensive, magnifecent and imposing ever seen in the West; business was entirely suspended; the participation on the occasion was almost universal, and attended with a spirit and enthusiasm rarely seen. Flags, banners and emblesses of loyalty abounded everywhere. Business houses and residences along the line of the procession were profusely and tastefully decorated, and all seemed to strive with each other to make the finest dis-

play.

The presention was composed of some Are thou

troops, embracing infantry, artillery and cavalry, a long line of citizens in carriages and on horseback, benevolent societies, members of the Union Merchante' Exchange, city officers, judges of the courts, representatives of different railroad and express companies, butchers, bakers, draymen, various mechanical arts, including printing presses from the Republicos and Desocrat offices, which distributed copies of Washington's Farewell Adress among the crowd, and hosts of devices representing almost innumerable ideas. The procession was fully eight miles long, and occupied House; upwards of 50,000 persons must have participated in the procession or thronged the streets along its route.

reute.

The day of festivities will close with an oration, the reading of Washington's Farewell Address and singing of patriotic songs at the Mercantile Library Hall to-night, where General Halleck and staff will be in attendence. The utmost good order and decorum prevailed throughout the entire day.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 22, 1862.

A large national banner was this morning presented to Mrs. Commodore Foote by the students of Yale College. The presentation was made by L. T. Chamberlain, Esq., of the class of 1853, with appropriate remarks.

An eloquent response, in behalf of Mrs. Foote, was made by Peletiah Perit, Esq.,

A salute of thirteen guus was fired during the presentation.

DANBURT, Conn. Feb. 22, 1862.
Washington's Birthday was enthusiastically celebrated here by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, reading the Address and public speaking.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVINCES, Feb. 22, 1862.

A large public meeting is being held this forenoon at the First Baptist church.

Lieutenant Governor Arnold is reading the Farewell Address of Washington to the American people.

Governor Sprague and his staff and an immense audidience are in attendance.

There is to be a splendid military display this afternoon.

MASSACHUSETTS. BASSACHUSETTS.
Bosros, Feb. 22, 1862.
Business is generally suspended to-day.
Business is generally suspended to-day.
Hon, George S. Hilliard read Washington's Farewell Address in Faneuil Hall. The old "Cradle of Liberty" overflowed with an audience full of patriotism and thankfulness.

overnowce with an addition that the full case.

So impressive a demonstration has not before been witnessed since the British evacuated Boston.

National salutes have been fired, bells rung, and the Stars and Stripes float from the public buildings and want registed edifices.

MAINE.

The anniversary of the Birthday of Washington is being most apprepriately celebrated in this city.
Our streets are decorated with flags, and business is generally suspended.
One hundred guns were fired at noon, and all the bells of the city were rung.

At a large mass meeting, Washington's Farewell Address was read by Ex-Governor Crosby.
Other exercises pertinent to the occasion also took place.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Arrival of the Eighty-first New York Re**giment.**The Eighty-first regiment New York Volunteers, under command of Colonel Edwin Rose, arrived in this city yes-

terday morning from Albany. They are quartered at the Park barracks, and are to be provided with Enfield rifles The following is a list of the principal officers:

The following is a list of the principal officers:—
Colonel, Edwin Rose; Lieutenant Colonel, Jacob J. De
Forest; Major, John McAmberly; Adjutant, Edward A.
Cooke; Quartermaster, P. A. Francis; Surgeon, Wm. H.
Rice, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, Carrington McFarlane, M.
D.; Chaplain, David McFarland; Sergeant Major, James
L. Belden; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. F. Young; Commissary Sergeant, Newell H. Gifbert; Hospital Steward,
Charles S. Hart; Drum Major, Wm. S. Winters; Fife
Major, Henry Hunt.

Line Officers—Company A, Captain Wm. C. Raulston;
Company B, Captain Augustus G. Bennet; Company C.
Captain G. W. Berriman; Company D, Captain John R. Edwards, Jr.; Company E, Captain Edward S. Cook; Company F, Captain T. Dwight Stow; Company G, Captain
Henry C. Thompson; Company H, Captain John B. Raulston; Company K, Captain J. Dorman Steele.

ment En Route to Join General Butler's Division at Ship Island.

Six companies of this regiment arrived here this morning at about eight o'clock, by the Bay State, and ed on board the Fulton. They will remain on board until joined by a regiment from Connecticut (the Ninth). The appearance of the men is as good as any we have yet seen from this State, celebrated as it is for the nave yet seen from this state, celebrated as it is for the fine bodies of men it has sent forth to battle for their country's flag. Their Colonel is the celebrated temperance man "Neal Dow," and the regiment is styled the Temperance regiment. During the five months that the regiment was encamped at Augustia, near Konnbec Arsenal, there were but twelve disorderly men placed in the guardhouse, and the regiment bears the highest name for its orderly and soldierly conduct. The regiment was presented on board this morning with a handsome stand of colors, forwarded by the "Sons of Maine;" likewise a fine field glass, by the same donors, to the Colonel. The presentation address was made by Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, deputed for that purpose by the above body. This division of the regiment proceeds under the command of Lieutenant Colonel H. Rush, while four hundred men, with the Colonel, went in the Mississippi from Boston. As soon as the Connecticut regiment arrives, both will proceed at once to their destination. The following is the roster of the regiment:—Colonel—Neal Dow, Portland.

Lieutenant Colonel—Henry Rust, Jr., Norway.

Major—Frank S. Hesselline, Bangor.

Adjutant—Frederic Speed, Gorbam.
Quartermaster—David S. Stinson, Auburn. fine bodies of men it has sent forth to battle for their

Major—Frank S. Hesselline, Bangor.
Adjutant—Frederic Speed, Gorham.
Quartermaster—David S. Stinson, Auburn.
Surgeon—James M. Bates, Yarmouth.
Assistant Surgeon—Seth C. Gordon, Gorham.
Chaplain—Henry D. Moore, Portland.
Sergeant Major—Edward H. Wilson, Cumberland.
Quartermaster's Sergeant—George W. Dow, Portland.
Hospital Steward—Simeon A. Evans, Fryeburg.

Line Officers.

Company A—Captain, Frederic A. Stevens, Bangor;
First Lieutenant, William H. H. Walker, Hampden;
Second Lieutenant, George E. Moulton, Westbrook.
Company B—Captain, William B. Snell, Fairfield; First
Lieutenant, Joseph B. Corson, Canaan.
Company C—Captain, Alfred E. Buck, Lewiston; First
Lieutenant, John S. P. Ham, Lewiston.
Company D—Captain, Charles A Bates, Norridgewock;
First Lieutenant, Almon L. Varney, Brunswick; Second
Lieutenant, James H. Witherell, Norridgewock.
Company E—Captain, Isaac F. Quinby, Portland; First
Lieutenant, Morrill P. Smith, Wilton; Second Lieutenant,
William A. Brainerd, Farmington.
Company F—Captain, Isaac F. Quinby, Portland; First
Lieutenant, Morrill P. Smith, Wilton; Second Lieutenant,
William A. Brainerd, Farmington.
Company F—Captain, Charles R. March, Portland; First

Lieutenant, Morrill P. Smith, Wilton; Second Lieutenant, William A. Brainerd, Farmington.
Company F—Captain, Charles R. March, Portland; First Lieutenant, Waldo A. Blossom, Turner; Second Lieutenant, John H. Sherburne, Portland.
Company G—Captain, Joshua L. Sawyer, Portland; First Lieutenant, Aaron Ring, Weetbrook; Second Lieutenant, William T. Smith, Augusta.
Company H—Captain, Abernethy Grover, Albany; First Lieutenant, Augustine W. Clough, Portland; Second Lieutenant, Enoch Foster, Jr., Newry.
Company I—Captain, Stillman C. Archer, Cherryfield; First Lieutenant, Isaiah Randall, Portland; Second Lieutenant, William C. Cushing, Winterport.
Company K—Captain, William R. Swan, Paris; First Lieutenant, Amos G. Goodwin, Biddeford; Second Lieutenant, Melville C. Linscott, Readfield.

The New York and Rhode Island Batterles:

Colonel Bliss, the Superintendent of the New York Volunteer depot in this city and district, has detailed Surgeon Goodrich, of the 102d regiment, New York State Volunteers, as medical officer, to take charge of the New York and Rhode Island batteries, on board the Charter Oak, bound for Port Royal. The Charter Oak sailed yes-terday with five hundred troops on board.

Second Regiment, New York State Militia. Captain James J. Delaney, recruiting officer for this re-giment, in addition to the armory, has recently opened a down town rendezvous, corner of Canal street and Bow-ery, under the Citizens' Bank.

News from the Bahamas.
ARRIVAL OF THE STRAMSHIP KARNAK.
By the steamer Karnak, which arrived at this port on Friday, we have dates from Nassau to the 17th of

February.

The Southern steamer Nelly arrived at Nassau from the list of February. Charleston during the night of the 11th of February, with a cargo of cotton. She left that port on Saturday last, 8th inst., and brought news to that date.

The rebel steamer Kate had also arrived, and sailed

again.

The Guardian has the following concerning the Con The Guardian has the following concerning the Conqueror:—We regret to state that her Majesty's ship Conqueror has completely broken up, and all that remained above water when the Steady left was her bowsprit and part of the forecastle. Every exertion was used to save the stores, &c., as long as the vessel could be approached; but on the 15th the gas was breaking so heavily that the boats could not again get sar her, and on Sunday, the 19th, the ship gave evident symptoms of breaking up. The mizen mast went over the side in the early part of the day, the main at about five e'clock, and on Monday morning it was found that the foremast had also gone and the after part of the ship disappeared. Large portions of the wreck, masts, &c., were still near the ship on the reef where she struck; her bow appears to be firmly fixed on the bottom, and although it has stood most of the sea, it is still to be seen a little above water.

The beach is strewn with her timbers in all directions.

HAVANA AND NASSAU—Steamship Karnak—Captains J. Griffin, Jos Potter, T. Hanson, J. S. Rice, Jas Eartlett and J. S. Johason, Massra, W. Richards, W. U. Jenkins, Jas Rannesy, E. Beitencouri, L. Felipe, L. Baysa, A. Arronis, J. Pachece, J. R. Pairchild, R. Cochran, G. Hawkins, M. Sania Ana, J. W. Reid, J. P. Norrill, E. Powell, M. Kazebee, M. de J. Gutierez, W. Chritis, W. R. Weeth, N. Latting, O. Kimbull, F. Norion, T. Breen, T. Dowé, L. Harrib—and twelve seamen on dock—in all

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Flag Officer Foote's Official Report the Capture of Clarksville.

What the Hon. Cave Johnson Recommended.

THE UNION SENTIMENT IN TENNESSEE

VANDALISM OF THE REBELS.

NASHVILLE TO BE DEFENDED SICENESS OF GENERAL REAUREGARD.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAG OFFICER A

H. FOOTE.

CLARRSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1862. Hon. Gibron Welles, Secretary of the Navy :-We have possession of Clarksville. The citizens being

Cave Johnson, at their request I have issued a proclamation assuring all peaceably disposed persons that they may with safely resume their business arocations, requiring only the military stores and equipments to be given up, and holding the authorities responsible that this shall be done without reservation

I left Fort Donelson yesterday with the Conestoga Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, and the Cairo, Lieutenant Commanding Bryant, on an armed reconnoissance, bringing with me Colonel Webster, of the engineer corps, and chief of General Grant's staff, who, with Lieutenant Comnanding Phelps, took possession and hoisted the Union flag at Clarksville.

A Union sentiment manifested itself as we came up the

against the remonstrances of the citizens, to the splendid railroad bridge across the Cumberland river.

I return to Fort Donelson to-day for another gunboat and six or eight mortar boats, with which I propose to of the gunboats. One of them, a short distance above Fort Doneison, had previously fired an iron rolling mill belonging to Hon. John Bell, which had been used by the Flag Officer commanding Naval Forces Western Waters.

Commodore Foote has advanced up the Cumberland

with the gunboats Conestoga and Cairo, to this point. The fortifications on each side of Red river were destroyed, and the greater portion of the inhabitants have White flags are flying in every direction. On the approach of the gunboats, the railroad bridges over the Cumberland and Red rivers were set on fire, and that over Red river destroyed. The other is but little

Commodore Foote issued a proclamation for the people

There are a large amount of rebel stores here. REBEL ACCOUNTS.

[Telegram to the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.]
GENERALS PILLOW, FLOYD AND BUCKNES CUT THEIR:
WAY THROUGH THE PEDERAL LINES.
AUGUSTA, Feb. 19, 1862. assert that Brigadier Generals Pillow, Floyd and Buckner after a galiant defence of two days, cut their way through

after a gallant defence of two days, cut their way through the enemy, and are in the neighborhood of Nashville. General A. S. Johnson was at Gallatin, and had no idea of turnendering Nashville. (The passengers must have left Nashville early Tuesday morning, provided they made all connections, in order to reach Augusta on Wednesday night. The news they communicate there is up to Tuesday morning.)

THE TENNESSEE NEWS. time of writing this we have received no des

patches from the West. If, at a later hour, any should come, they will be found in the telegraphic column.

A despatch was, however, received here yesterday from an officer in the Quartermaster's Department, dated at Cleveland, in Tennessee. This is a point near Chattanooga, and is in railroad connection with Nashville. The despatch states that Generals Johnston, Pillow and Buckne,

The commissary stores were represented as all safe.

This statement seems so reasonable in all its parts, that, strong hopes upon it. The telegraph must surely be down between Cleveland and Nashville, as we receive no news from the latter, where we most naturally expect it. DISASTERS AT FORT DONELSON.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 20.]
Very few of our readers, we presume, placed much confidence in the Northern reports which have reached us by flag of truce from Fortress Menroe, in regard to the number of Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Donel son. We find, however, that the Yanker report of fifteen thousand prisoners being taken is not much greater than the report which has obtained currency in some portions of the South.

The following telegraphic despatch was published in the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer of the 18th inst. and als in the Augusta (Ga.) papers or the same date:

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 17, 1862.

The following despatch was received here early the morning, causing intense anxiety and excitement:

CHATTANOGRA, Feb. 17, 1862.

FortiDonelson has been taken, with 13,000 confederates
Nashville has surrendered. Later despatches from
Shelbyville confirm the taking of Nashville by the fede
ralists.

It is strange that such despatches from excited pri vato individuals should find their way into newspaper in the South. Nashville has not been surrendered, nor i there the slightest evidence, so far, to sustain the statemen as to the capture of 13,000 Confederate soldiers. SICKNESS OF GEN. BEAUREGARD.

[From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 17.]
With deep regret we learn that General Beauregard is sick, in Nashville, of Uphold fever or sore throat. W understand that prayers were offered up in our severa churches yesterday, commending him to the Divin

Cumberland Gap and Russellville in Pos session of the Federal Forces. The Cumberland Gap and Russellville, Ky., are in pos ession of the Union forces.

The Fort Donelson Prisoners. CHICAGO, Feb. 22, 1862.
Four thousand Fort Donelson prisoners have already as rived at Camp Douglas. Two thousand more will arriv

Twelve hundred of the Fort Donelson prisoners arrive here this afternoon. Eighteen hundred more will arriv to morrow. General Buckner and staff and Capt. Morto

are en route to this place. General Buckner Delivered Over to th

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 22, 1862.

States Marshal on a warrant issued by Justice Catros He will be taken to Kentucky to stand his trial on th charge of treason. Sailing of the America. HALIFAX, Feb. 22, 1861.

News from San Francisco. Arrived brig Mary Capen, from Boston. Sailed shi

The America arrived from Boston at four and saile for Liverpool at eight o'clock P. M. yesterday.

Europa, for Shanghae. San Francisco, Feb. 21, 1862. The steamer Golden Age sailed to day for Panama, wit \$679,600 in treasure for New York, and \$350,600 for England. She has but few passengers.